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cation, and also Lightning, Cold, Heat, and Starvation. Then follow chapters on Pregnancy, Delivery, and Criminal Abortion. Infanticide receives very accurate and extensive treatment, and is followed by chapters on Birth, Inheritance, Legitimacy, Paternity, Impotence, Sterility, and Rape. Under the topic of Insanity, the author criticizes the various medical and legal definitions of that term, enumerates the various forms it assumes, and discusses the Lunacy Laws, the Civil Responsibility of Lunatics, and Insanity as a Defence to Criminal Charges. The work closes with a chapter on Life Insurance, in which the importance of medical evidence is again shown, and a final chapter, introduced by the editor, on Medico-Legal Surgery, which, while by no means as comprehensive as might be desired, nevertheless furnishes the groundwork for a complete study of that subject. A lawyer is prone, perhaps, to consider a book of this character as lacking in completeness on its legal side, but when we remember that its purpose is to emphasize the importance of certain physical phenomena in their bearing on legal controversies, and to suggest to physicians their course of conduct in such circumstances, rather than to discuss the legal principles involved, such a comment is perhaps hypercritical. Mr. Bell's work is unusually well done, and he has made clear the present state of the law on medico-legal matters, and has carefully cited nearly seven hundred cases and authorities, which furnish many sources of information to medico-legal jurists. *J. A. M.*

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A TREATISE ON FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES AND CREDITORS' BILLS.  
By FREDERICK S. WAIT. Third Edition. New York: Baker,  
Voorhis & Co. 1897.

It is unfortunately true, as Mr. Wait points out in his introduction and reiterates in the course of his work, that the subject-matter of his work is of great and growing importance, and this not only to the practicing lawyer, whose clients are constantly defrauded by the covinous transfer of the debtors' property (a transfer, to the shame of our profession be it said, which often would not have been either thought of or capable of execution without the assistance of a brother lawyer), but also to the honest legislator who wishes to understand and avert a great public evil. We cannot agree with Mr. Wait, however, in thinking that the evil which exists can be cured only by the courts, and that the possibilities of legislation for the purpose are very limited. The familiar "supplementary proceedings" in vogue in New York for the purpose of obtaining discovery of a debtor's assets, and the Act of July, 1897, making the confession of a fraudulent judgment a misdemeanor under the laws of Pennsylvania, are illustrations of what can be done in this direction; nay, as the abolishment of imprisonment for debt was the prime cause of our modern fraudulent conveyances, is it not possible that the remedy may lie by a return to imprisonment in the form of criminal penalties, not for honest and unfortunate, but

for unscrupulous and fraudulent debtors—and with them those who have assisted them in their designs?

For the practitioner, this now familiar text-book in its revised form is certain to meet with favor. The arrangement of the subject-matter is excellent, rendering it easily accessible without requiring the index. The first nineteen chapters are devoted to a consideration of fraudulent conveyances and the creditors' remedies generally; the rules and principles of law are carefully explained, and the various steps in the remedy traced in order, though, as a matter of arrangement, it would seem as if Chapters XIV to XVII inclusive, relating to the substantive law, should precede Chapter VII, where the discussion of practice is begun, and as if Chapters XVIII to XIX on "Evidence" and "Defenses" should precede Chapter XI on "Decrees." Then, too, it is not quite clear why Chapters XXV to XXVI are not inserted much earlier in the work. With this comment, and the further one that both text and notes are almost too much overladen with New York decisions to suit entirely students in other states, we have criticised the book as far as possible; on the other hand, the unusually neat type and general appearance of the volume, the clear style of the writer, and the evident care with which he has done his work, are all deserving of high commendation. The practice of citing a text from a leading authority at the head of each chapter is a novelty, and may be useful to the student.

Leaving his subject proper, Mr. Wait revels in Chapters XX to XXIII in a discussion of some leading types of fraudulent conveyances, viz.: Between husband and wife, general assignments, chattel mortgages and spendthrift trusts. His subject has now become more inspiring, and particularly in Chapter XXIII he does not refrain from severely criticising the doctrine of the United States, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania courts with regard to spendthrift trusts. Though it is impossible to treat such topics completely in a single chapter, yet the reader will find much of interest in his application of the law of fraudulent conveyances to these familiar topics.

*R. D. B.*

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CELEBRATED TRIALS. By HENRY LAUREN CLINTON, Author of Extraordinary Cases. New York and London: Harper & Bros. 1897.

Mr. Clinton's career at the Bar has been really unusual. It is safe to say that very few living practitioners have been connected with such a large number of cases of extraordinary interest. In many instances, the interest is derived from the peculiar circumstances attending the cases, but though the book is extremely interesting, it is particularly so because of the prominence of the characters figuring in it. In the present volume, for example,—written, so the author's preface informs us, because of the encouragement given to him by the "generous favor" with which his earlier work, entitled "Extraordinary Cases" was received by the profession, the public, and the press—there are included the